

DX LISTENING DIGEST 2-116, July 21, 2002  
edited by Glenn Hauser, wghauser@hotmail.com

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HTML version of this issue will be posted afterwards at  
<http://www.worldofradio.com/dxldtd02.html>

For restrixions and searchable 2002 contents archive see  
<http://www.worldofradio.com/dxldmid.html>

NOTE: If you are a regular reader of DXLD, and a source of DX news but have not been sending it directly to us, please consider yourself obligated to do so. Thanks, Glenn

WORLD OF RADIO #1140:  
(ON DEMAND) <http://www.wrn.org/ondemand/worldofradio.html>  
(DOWNLOAD) <http://www.k4cc.net/wor1140.rm>  
(STREAM) <http://www.k4cc.net/wor1140.ram>  
(SUMMARY) <http://www.worldofradio.com/wor1140.html>

WWCR BROADCASTS: Mon 0000? 9475, Wed 0930 9475  
RFPI BROADCASTS: Mon 0030, 0630, Wed 0100, 0700 on 7445-USB, 15038.6

NOTE: our main site <http://www.worldofradio.com> may have some down time in next few days. If so, check for latest info at  
<http://www.angelfire.com/ok/worldofradio/anomaly.html>

\*\* ANTARCTICA. FACILIDADES Y FRECUENCIAS DE COMUNICACION  
Bases Ant·rticas Argentinas [with callsigns]

BASE JUBANY: HF: 4490 y 4705 KHz. AYQ743/AZD36/LTA 284

BASE BELGRANO II: HF: 4490 KHz; 7980 KHz; 11440 KHz; 14402,5 KHz.  
HF: LTA 115

BASE ESPERANZA: HF: 4490 KHz; 7980 KHz; 11440 KHz; 14402,5 KHz.  
HF: LTA 116

BASE SAN MARTIN: HF: 4490 - 7980 KHz; HF: LTA 126

BASE MARAMBIO: HF: 4490 KHz; 8980 KHz; 2455 KHz; 4705 KHz.

BASE ORCADAS: [South Orkney] HF: 4, 5 y 6; 4490-8980 KHz

(from <http://www.dna.gov.ar/INTINFO/ARGPERES.HTM> via Horacio Nigro, Uruguay, July 20, Conexi n Digital via DXLD; gh excerpted HF only)

\*\* ARMENIA. Dear Glenn, referring to your current World of Radio in which you mentioned some times/fq's of Armenia, I can tell you that I still hear them in English as follows:

1940-2000 UT on 4810 and 9960 kHz Mon-Sat

0810-0830 UT on 15270 kHz Sunday (but covered by co-channel Italy)

73, (Erik Koie, Copenhagen, July 21, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* AUSTRALIA. Voice International, 18 July 1300-1400+ on 13685 running a loop for an hour, about technical difficulties with English programming; would resume momentarily, but never did (Ron Trotto, IL, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* AUSTRALIA. Radio Australia - special broadcast for Commonwealth Games (held in Manchester UK)

Radio Australia is also broadcasting ABC Radio's specialist Commonwealth Games coverage live to the Asia-Pacific region on a dedicated short wave channel   11650 kHz   for the duration of the Games.

ABC RADIO'S COMMONWEALTH GAMES COVERAGE: 11650 kHz

[for any of us not in Suveevah, subtract 12 hours for UT]

Fri 26 July (opening ceremony): 8:00 am (Suva time)

Sat 27 July: 8:00 pm (Suva time)

Sun 28 July: 7:00 pm (Suva time)

Mon 29 July   Fri 2 August: 8:00 pm (Suva time)

Sat 3 August: 8:00 pm (Suva time)

Sun 4 August: 7:00 pm (Suva time)

Coverage closes at 7:00 am each day, 9:00 am for opening and closing ceremonies

For more information on Radio Australia's comprehensive coverage of the 2002 Commonwealth Games visit the Radio Australia Sports website (click on the Commonwealth Games icon) at <http://abc.net.au/ra/sport>.

For additional information: Andria Hutchins, Marketing Manager, ABC Radio Australia, tel. + 61 3 9626 1723  
(via E. Baxendale, UK, July 19, DXLD)

\*\* BRAZIL. Uma das figurinhas difíceis das ondas curtas É a R·dio Difusora 6 de Agosto, de Xapuri(AC). Pois o J·lio Baldim, de Salto (SP), captou a emissora em duas oportunidades: em 18 e 19 de julho, às 0947 e 0933, respectivamente. A emissora transmite em 3255 kHz. De acordo com o J·lio, a identificação da emissora É a seguinte: "R·dio Difusora Seis de Agosto, mais música regional!". (CÉlio Romais, @tividade DX July 20 via DXLD)

BRASIL - A R·dio Nacional AM, do Rio de Janeiro(RJ), que emite em 1130 kHz e teve tempos de glória nas ondas curtas, não virou mera repetidora da programação gerada pela Radiobrás, em Brasília. De acordo com a Diretora da emissora, o governo pretende investir 800 mil reais para recuperar a Nacional. Os programas musicais, humorísticos e radionovelas dos últimos tempos da Nacional serão remasterizados. Marizete Mundim convida os ouvintes da Nacional a permanecer na audiência. As informações são da jornalista Magaly Prado, na coluna Pensata (CÉlio Romais, @tividade DX July 20 via DXLD)

BRASIL - É a nova programação da R·dio Gazeta, de São Paulo(SP), hein? "Foi para as cucuias", conforme definiu Magaly Prado, em sua coluna publicada no site: <http://www.uol.com.br/folha/pensata> Recordando: a Gazeta pretendia transmitir programação feita pelos acadêmicos da Faculdade Casper Líbero. Para tanto, rescindiu o contrato de concessão de suas emissoras para a Igreja Pentecostal Deus É Amor. Os religiosos não gostaram e entraram na justiça alegando a quebra de contrato. Ganharam em primeira instância e as frequências de 5955, 9685 e 15325 kHz voltaram a emitir a programação religiosa (CÉlio Romais, @tividade DX July 20 via DXLD)

BRASIL - O radioescuta brasileiro Sarmento Campos, residente no Rio de Janeiro(RJ), acaba de lançar um site com informações sobre o mundo das ondas curtas. Tem uma lista com todos os horários e frequências das emissoras que emitem em português e espanhol. Confira em: <http://planeta.terra.com.br/arte/sarmentocampos/OndasCurtas.htm> (CÉlio Romais, @tividade DX July 20 via DXLD)

BRASIL - Um programa interessante para os radioescutas "coroas" É levado ao ar, aos sábados, pela R·dio Brasil Central, de Goiânia(GO), entre 0030 e 0300. São executadas músicas de Nat King Cole, Trio Los Panchos, Dolores Durán, Pepino di Capri, dentre outros. A dica É do José Moacir Portera de Melo, de Pontes e Lacerda(MT). A R·dio Brasil Central pode ser captada nas frequências de 4985 e 11815 kHz. Confira! (CÉlio Romais, @tividade DX July 20 via DXLD)

BRASIL - A R·dio Verdes Florestas, de Cruzeiro do Sul(AC), foi sintonizada em Tefé(AM), pelo radioescuta Paulo Roberto e Souza, na frequência de 4865 kHz, em 18 de julho, entre 0005 e 0030, transmitindo avisos para as comunidades e seringais da região. De

acordo com o Paulo, no Estado do Acre, "a atividade extrativista dos seringueiros ainda tem importância econômica considerável". (Célio Romais, @tividade DX July 20 via DXLD)

BRASIL - Uma emissora brasileira que respeita os ouvintes É a Rádio Difusora, de Poços de Caldas(MG). Vilmar Garcia, apresentador do programa Volta do Sucesso, levado ao ar aos domingos, entre 0100 e 0200, informa que todas as cartas são respondidas com o envio de um postal da cidade. ... mais uma oportunidade para obter a confirmação da emissora, que emite em 4945 kHz (Célio Romais, @tividade DX July 20 via DXLD)

\*\* BRAZIL. 17815, Rádio Cultura, 0210-0252 Jul 19, program of romantic vocals hosted by a man with Portuguese talks. Poor to fair and mainly over Romania until RRI dominated channel with Listeners Letterbox program at 0240 right through close down at 0256 (Rich D'Angelo, PA, NASWA Flashsheet via DXLD))

\*\* CANADA. LATE ITEM: Canadian Catholic Radio is offering daily World Youth Day programs in English and French at no charge. See the news item at <http://www.zenit.org/english>. The Zenit article is copyright and I cannot reproduce it. CCR did not send me a press release, although they read this newsletter (Mike Dorner, LA, Catholic Radio Update July 21 via DXLD)

\*\* ECUADOR. Among the programming on R. Católica Nacional is two hours of Ecuadorian music M-F 1330-1530, supposedly launched at <http://www.ecuadormedia.com/radio/quito/radios/radiocat.html> (via Catholic Radio Update July 22, DXLD)

\*\* ECUADOR. HCJB is offering another vintage QSL card. It is the 1968-C card, which was part of the "Project Outreach" series of six cards. The cards depict various broadcast and transmitting equipment, and the 1968-C card shows a 50-kW transmitter they were using at the time. It was designed and built by HCJB staff while the station was looking into the possibility of buying 100-kW transmitters, and it was considered Phase 3 out of the six phases depicted in the cards. This card is available to anyone who sends in a reception report and specifically requests this card. Reception reports may be e-mailed to [dxpl@hcjb.org.ec](mailto:dxpl@hcjb.org.ec), or may be mailed to: DX Partyline \*\* HCJB \*\* Casilla 17-17-691 \*\* Quito \*\* Ecuador (HCJB DXPL July 13, notes by Marie Lamb for W9WZE via DXLD)

HCJB has found more QSL cards from past decades, and they are available for those who send reception reports and request the specific cards. The 1974-F card was part of the "Mountains of Ecuador" series. Only 12 of this design are available, so six of the cards will be given to the first six people who request them by e-mail, and the

other six will be given to the first six who ask for them by regular mail. Requests that are received after these run out will receive the 1974-D card, which shows the summit of Mt. Cotopaxi. The e-mail address is [dxpl@hcjb.org.ec](mailto:dxpl@hcjb.org.ec) and the postal address is: HCJB \*\* DX Partyline \*\* Casilla 17-17-691 \*\* Quito \*\* Ecuador (HCJB DXPL July 20, notes by Marie Lamb for W9WZE via DXLD)

**\*\* HAWAII. HAWAII PUBLIC RADIO SELLS KIFO AM**

By Wayne Harada, Advertiser Entertainment Writer

Posted on: Sunday, July 21, 2002

Hawai'i Public Radio's AM station, KIFO 1370, has been sold and will cease operations as a public radio station on Aug. 1. Diamond Broadcasting, a subsidiary of Legacy Communications Corp. of Utah, has acquired the station in a sale that has been under negotiation for months. KIFO will continue to broadcast its regular programming through the end of this month. The purchase price was \$500,000, half of which is earmarked to help reduce HPR's debt. The rest will be spent on a re-engineering of KIPO 89.3 FM, known for its news and jazz broadcasts, to boost service and access. The re-engineering will make KIPO as accessible to listeners as sister station KHPR 88.1 FM, the network's classical music station. "Selling KIFO has been under discussion in HPR board meetings since 1999," said Michael Titterton, station president and general manager. "The board is now totally focused on our objective of broadcasting two high-quality program services to all of Hawai'i." KIPO (in Honolulu) will continue its format of providing news, information and entertainment programming, with jazz, world, blues and other types of music in the evenings. KHPR (in Honolulu), KKUA 90.7 FM (in Wailuku) and KANO 91.1 FM (in Hilo) feature news and classical music formats (via Brock Whaley, DXLD)

KIFO was great when it took over the "dark" 1380 about ten years ago. It ran almost all the NPR speech offerings, and cleared Morning Edition and ATC live from east coast feed. The FM delayed both to fit in Hawaiian local time. In the last couple of years, KIFO has just been a 24/7 simulcast of KIPO-FM, so no great loss. At one time, KIFO, when it was on 1380, was one of only two directional AM stations in Hawaii. It had a null to protect the FCC monitoring station. When on 1380, it always suffered severe co-channel QRM from the second harmonic of the 10 KW on 690, whose tower was much closer to downtown (Brock Whaley, Atlanta GA, July 21, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

**\*\* INDIA.** AIR is celebrating its 75th anniversary on Tuesday 23 July 2002. So look out for special programs on AIR. There are announcements about this platinum jubilee on AIR stations especially on the Vividh Bharthi about special phone in programs etc. Only July 21, 2002 Sunday AWR Wavescan is having a special program on AIR (Jose Jacob, VU2JOS, Box 1555, Somajiguda, Hyderabad 500082, India, [dx\\_india](mailto:dx_india) via DXLD)

\*\* IRAN. IRV - Est. no ar mais uma edição do tradicional concurso da Voz da República Islâmica do Irã, o Fadjir VII. Este ano o tema é a Intifada Palestina. Para participar, basta enviar um texto sobre o assunto. A emissora promete valiosos prêmios. O prazo final é 31 de dezembro de 2002, conforme monitoria de Paulo Roberto e Souza, de Tefê (AM). A Voz do Irã, pode ser captada, em espanhol, nos seguintes horários e frequências: das 0030 às 0127, em 9515, 9655 e 13755 kHz. Entre 0130 e 0227, em 9560, 9655, 9810 e 13755 kHz. De 0230 às 0327, em 13730 kHz. Também entre 0530 e 0627, em 17590 e 17785 kHz. Por fim, das 2030 às 2127, em 9750 e 11765 kHz (Célio Romais, @tividade DX July 20 via DXLD)

\*\* KENYA [non]. There was a great band from Philadelphia in the early 1950's, known, amazingly enough, as the Nairobi Trio. The things that group could do with a few mallets, rubber masks and banana peels. Ernie lives.

If you are curious as to where the word "Solfeggio" comes from, check out this web page:

<http://www.music.vt.edu/musicdictionary/appendix/scales/solmization/syllables.html>

The piece was aptly named. Ernie Kovacs used the piece so often that when MGM decided to release it on record in 1953, they changed the title to "Song of the Nairobi Trio" because that title had greater public recognition. The piece was written by Robert Maxwell and performed by Maxwell, his harp and orchestra. The vocal performance was by the Ray Charles singers. The song is today available on CD in an album entitled "The Ernie Kovacs Record Collection" Varese Sarabande VSD-5789.

I remember first hearing and seeing it performed on Ernie's TV show as an instrumental. I think it was MGM that added the vocal part. I'm trying to remember whether that was on his 15 minute nightly show from Philadelphia's channel 3, WPTZ which I think preceded John Cameron Swayze's Camel Caravan newscast on WNBT channel 4 in NYC or after he moved to WABD channel 5 NYC. In those days it was unusual for folks in NYC to see programs originating in other cities. The coax cable only extended to Philadelphia in one direction and Boston in the other direction.

For those of you like Ralph Brandi who never had the pleasure of seeing the first true video craftsman at work, I would like to recommend a six tape set of some of Ernie Kovacs' better skits. He influenced Rowan and Martin, Johnny Carson, and Steve Martin among others. It is available from Amazon.com and the Museum of Television and Radio gift shop in NYC. The cost was about \$38 from Amazon and slightly more at the Museum with the NYC sales tax, etc.

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(Joe Buch, swprograms via DXLD)  
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I first saw Ernie Kovacs' work in my television classes at college. The man created the vocabulary of television. Before him, TV was just radio with pictures. I wasn't kidding when I said he's my hero and inspiration. I've written articles explaining that what the web needs is its very own Ernie Kovacs to usher it out of its infancy by showing us what the web is good at doing rather than trying to do all that old stuff on the web. Right now, the web is in its radio with pictures stage, and that's what I find inspiring about him.

I would recommend getting the set that Joe mentions on DVD instead. Tapes wear out. That set is produced by a company in the next town over from where I live. - (Ralph Brandi, ibid.)

\*\* KOREA NORTH. ARRL okays RTTY contacts with P5/4L4FN for DXCC credit: The ARRL DXCC Desk has announced that it will now accept RTTY contacts with Ed Giorgadze, P5/4L4FN, for DXCC credit, effective with contacts made on or after November 1, 2001. P5/4L4FN QSL Manager Bruce Paige, KK5D0, reports some good news and some bad news. Giorgadze has repaired his Ameritron AL-80A linear, which had a blown rectifier bridge. But he has had to take down the Hex Beam he'd installed, because the mast he was using wasn't strong enough to support it and the rotor. ``He is looking for something that will work better, and that might have to wait until he goes back to Beijing in four to five weeks,`` Paige said. ``His work at the present time has kept him from doing as much operating as he would like, but he will be back on more as things settle down.`` Giorgadze was featured in a program about Amateur Radio in North Korea that aired July 5 on Radio Austria. RealAudio or MP3 files in either English or German are available on the Radio Austria Web site  
[http://roi.orf.at/roi/intermedia/im\\_aktuell.html](http://roi.orf.at/roi/intermedia/im_aktuell.html)  
Scroll down and click on ``DIE P5-STORY / THE P5-STORY Amateur Radio in North Korea.`` The 25-minute program covers all previous P5 operations plus interesting interviews with P5/4L4FN about his activity (ARRL Letter July 19 via John Norfolk, DXLD)

\*\* LIBERIA. Requesting Prayer For Trip To Liberia  
WJIE International Shortwave Radio, Jul 19, 2002

If you do not wish to receive these regular updates regarding WJIE International Shortwave, please click 'Unsubscribe' on the bar above. God bless you! Dear friends,

On Sunday the 21st, I will be leaving for Monrovia, Liberia, to

establish a Christian FM radio station. I would like to request your prayers for protection and wisdom in this project. Please pray that we will be able to get our shortwave equipment shipped over from Nigeria, where Pastor Bob Rodgers of Evangel World Prayer Center is right now. Once that equipment is in place, we will work to place our new 'Voice of Liberty Shortwave' on the air this fall, and work toward building Liberty Television.

Thank you to all of you who sent tapes and cds (you will be receiving a personal letter from me in the next few days). The response was overwhelming! I literally received over 300 compact discs of music, and HUNDREDS of hours of ministry teaching on cassette and cd. God bless you! I will pray that the seed that you have planted in this outreach will be multiplied back to you a thousandfold!

I hope that you will take time to visit <http://www.wjiesw.com> and see what is in store for the future. You can not only find out the latest information, but now you can purchase books on prayer and fasting, and also donate to the broadcast ministry.

Starting in September, you will see a new name for what we do... [see USA!] (Doc Burkhart, WJIE Shortwave, July 19, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* NETHERLANDS. Subject: Hello Dear radio DXers.  
From: "Radio Alfa Lima International SW" [alinter@rendo.dekooi.nl](mailto:alinter@rendo.dekooi.nl)

Finally seems that propagations are looking better in the upcoming months. We cross our fingers and hope the forecast is right on this.

What is happening at Alfa Lima International. We did increase our activities on the 48 mb and where mostly on 6275 or 6265 kHz and were every weekend (only one time we didn't) on 15070 kHz. Must say that instead of being there whole night we often stopped earlier due low response on our live transmissions. Sometimes we did shut down around 01.00 or 02.00 utc witch was also sometimes a mistake as the next morning sometimes we still received a lot of reactions on such a px.

Also more SW magazines and Online dx pages are asking info about our station for publications. For those that want such info, just send us an email and we will share it with you. We also have a zip file available on our webpage <http://www.alfalima.net/foto-paket.zip> with high resolution pictures and info's witch are free for publishing. the file is not so big (1,75mb) so does not take a long download period. If you have books or mags with publications about our station, tell it to us. We are very interested in such stuff. We also did several updates on the webpage with pictures and other stuff so if you have spare time take a surf.



So!!!,, Every Saturday we start around 22.00 or 23.00 UTC and lots of times we continue till 07.00 or 09.00 utc Sunday mornings. Frequency as always 15070 kHz AM and lots of time // to the 48 mb

When you hear us feel free to send us comments to [info@alfalima.net](mailto:info@alfalima.net) or sms to + 31 619 508 938 witch is a number you can also call to so you will be taken live on air.

Greetings, Alfred

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Huge webpage with just everything related to short-wave  
<http://www.alfalima.net>  
and take a look at our SW-online shopping centre.  
<http://www.alfalima.net/store.htm>

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And are you already a member? SW pirates group!!! Receive the latest SW-Pirates info Simply subscribe by sending a blanc email to:  
[SWpirates-subscribe@egroups.com](mailto:SWpirates-subscribe@egroups.com)  
More info at: <http://www.egroups.com/group/SWpirates>

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Contact information  
Alfa Lima International, pobox 663, 7900AR Hoogeveen, the Netherlands

Enclose 1 US\$ email: [alinter@rendo.dekooi.nl](mailto:alinter@rendo.dekooi.nl) <http://www.alfalima.net>

(rec.radio.shortwave July 19 via John Norfolk, OKCOK, DXLD)

\*\* PAPUA NEW GUINEA. BOUGAINVILLE'S "VOICE OF THE SUNRISE" FALLS SILENT

BUKA, Bougainville, Papua New Guinea (July 18, 2002 -- Post-Courier)  
Radio Bougainville fell silent yet again yesterday after the provincial government's power station pulled the plug on the transmission site because of unpaid bills.

This is the second time the station had been closed this year. In February the station was also closed down briefly, again due to financial problems.

The announcement of the closure comes at a time when the province's leaders take the first steps to draft a Bougainville constitution in preparation for a Constituent Assembly and an autonomous Bougainville government.

But Bougainvilleans in remote areas who rely on radio news will be missing out on new developments without Radio Bougainville, or their "Maus B'long Sankamap" (Voice of the Sunrise), which is their radio

station ID.

Kubu Power House officials confirmed that power to the transmitter was switched off yesterday due to non-payment of power bills. They would not disclose the amount.

"Just last week, our management requested some funding from the Bougainville administration to keep the station on air while we wait for the remaining K 70,000 (US\$ 18,326) from this year's appropriation," station officials said.

"Radio Bougainville has been struggling to remain on air through its committed staff, who keep on pretending that all is well -- until this morning (yesterday)."

For additional reports from The Post-Courier, go to PACIFIC ISLANDS REPORT News/Information Links: Newspapers/The Post-Courier (Papua New Guinea). Provided by Vikki John (VIKKI@law.uts.edu.au) (via E. Baxendale, UK, July 19, DXLD) [WTFK?? 3325]

\*\* SAMOA AMERICAN. G'Day List, WDJL logged here this afternoon on 580 kHz with a spoken program in Samoan. Is this a permanent move from their assigned frequency of 585 kHz? Thanks to Glenn Hauser's 'dxld2114' for the tip. Interesting the reason given for being on 580 is that their American radios cannot tune the 9 kHz spacing. How long will this last ?? Sig at good level here, better than a few nights ago. Cheers (Chris Martin, Australia, July 21, ARDXC via DXLD)

\*\* SOLOMON ISLANDS. Just a short note to say that I heard the SIBC tonight at 0855 GMT with a strong signal on 945 kHz. I'm pleased with this as 4HI usually dominates this freq. I also heard them on 1035 but 945 was a much better signal (Barry Murray, Cairns Qld., July 21, ARDXC via DXLD)

\*\* SOUTH CAROLINA. Brother Stair was moved to maximum security "through no fault of the inmate" said the Colleton County Jail. Also they tell me Stair has been "a model prisoner." (Robert Arthur, July 10 on message, July 19 on inbox, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

\*\* UK. UK RADIO AMATEURS GET NEW BAND FOR PROPAGATION STUDY

UK Radio Amateurs will shortly be able to use a number of spot frequencies around 5 MHz, to take part in a four-year propagation study. A full Class-A licence holder wishing to take part will require a Notice of Variation (NoV) to his existing licence. At the present time, the final administrative arrangements are being put into place. A further announcement will be made regarding the start date shortly (Radio Society of Great Britain GB2RS News July 21 via John Norfolk,

OKCOK, DXLD)

## \*\* U K. DYKE DEFENDS £1M OF BONUSES PAID TO CHIEFS

By David Rose and Julie Tomlin  
Posted 18 July 2002 00:00 GMT

Dyke: received £97,000 bonus [caption?]

BBC director general Greg Dyke defended the £1m in bonuses and perks awarded to senior executives as journalists voiced fears that programme quality could suffer.

Figures published in this years annual report showed that Dyke received a performance-related bonus last year of £97,000 on top of his £357,000 annual salary.

This year journalists were barred from the presentation of the annual report. But BBC governors did not get off the hook when they went before the cross-party media committee and were quizzed over salaries and bonuses given to the 21 top executives.

Labour MP Derek Wyatt challenged Dyke to justify why nine executives were paid more than the Prime Minister.

But Dyke defended the payments, claiming if they were not adequate the BBC risked losing its senior executives to the commercial broadcasters.

The people who run the BBC are outstanding people and have ready access to jobs in the media, Dyke said. The people concerned could do a heck of a lot better if they moved.

The payments have been criticised by journalists who recently rejected a 2.8 per cent pay offer that threatened the £4,000 unpredictability allowance.

At the top level, wages predictably go up in leaps and bounds while for the rest of us our wages and allowances are unpredictable, one source said.

NUJ general secretary Jeremy Dear, who was at the hearing, told Press Gazette there were also concerns about programming. We welcome the fact that more money is being put into programming but are concerned that at the same time executives have received more than £1.2m, he said. At a time when theres an increasing demand to cut costs and improve efficiency we have concerns that this could be at the expense of quality. The governors warned programme makers in their report to

check material thoroughly and to be aware of their responsibilities to behave fairly and edit legitimately. This report coincided with diamond company Oryx this week claiming victory in its libel action over being falsely linked to the Al-Qa'ida terrorist network on the Ten O'Clock News.

Geoffrey White, deputy managing director of Oryx, said: The BBC never had a shred of evidence for its broadcast. Our reputation suffered and we sustained enormous financial damage. The BBC will now have to compensate us.

But the BBC said, although it had conceded some legal points, it would be contesting the size of Oryx's damages claim in court in January. (Press Gazette, All contents © 2001, Quantum Publishing, or its affiliates, via Mike Cooper, DXLD)

\*\* U K [and non non]. WORLD SERVICE MUTED BY BBC BLUNDER

X-URL:

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/Archive/Article/0,4273,4460613,00.html>

Vivek Chaudhary, Guardian (London), Saturday July 13, 2002

Many countries will receive only restricted coverage of the Commonwealth Games because BBC World Service radio, considered one of the most important sources of information in many parts of the world, has failed to secure full commentary rights for the event.

The BBC is the host television broadcaster for the event but, in what is being viewed as a major oversight by BBC radio officials, did not pay for overseas commentary rights. As a result millions of people living in remote regions of Commonwealth countries who do not have access to a television will have little idea of what is going on at the event that is being held in their name.

The situation has caused anger and embarrassment among BBC World Service sports journalists who claim that the corporation has missed a golden opportunity to cover an event that is likely to attract interest from millions of their listeners. It is also an obvious event for the World Service to cover given the connections between the radio station and the Commonwealth.

BBC World Service listeners in many African and South-East Asian countries rely on the radio for news and sports information; millions of people without access to television tuned in during the World Cup.

But instead of receiving comprehensive reports on the games, which start on July 25, World Service listeners will be limited to a five-minute daily round-up, two programmes on the history of the

Commonwealth Games and further round-ups in a weekend sports programme.

The move to limit the World Service's coverage follows protests from radio stations in Africa and Asia who paid for full commentary rights. They claimed that if the World Service - which generally offers better reception - were allowed to cover the event in full they would lose large numbers of listeners in their own countries and effectively have wasted large sums of money on acquiring the rights.....

(via Daniel Say, swprograms via DXLD)

\*\* U K. Read this VERY interesting report from Friday's Financial Times:

INDIAN AUDIENCE TURNS SOUND DOWN ON BBC WORLD SERVICE

By Edna Fernandes and Carlos Grande

Financial Times; Jul 19, 2002

[http://search.ft.com/search/article.html?](http://search.ft.com/search/article.html?id=020719000684&query=india&vsc_appId=totalSearch&state=Form)

[id=020719000684&query=india&vsc\\_appId=totalSearch&state=Form](http://search.ft.com/search/article.html?id=020719000684&query=india&vsc_appId=totalSearch&state=Form)

(via Larry Nebron, CA, July 20, swprograms and via Chuck Albertson, DXLD)

\*\* U K [and non]. ROLL UP FOR THE FLOPPY TELEVISION, By Pete Harrison

LONDON (Reuters) - First they went wider, then flatter, and now televisions are set to go floppy. Roll-up, flexible televisions, akin to the melting watches of Salvador Dali's surreal landscapes, have become possible thanks to a glowing plastic compound perfected in the laboratories of Britain's Cambridge Display Technology (CDT)....  
[http://www.reuters.com/news\\_article.jhtml?type=technologynews&StoryID=1223357](http://www.reuters.com/news_article.jhtml?type=technologynews&StoryID=1223357)  
(via Jeff Kadet, WTFDA via DXLD)

\*\* U K O G B A N I. From The BBC

Thursday, 18 July, 2002, 13:32 GMT 14:32 UK

The Catholic Church in Northern Ireland could be fined thousands of pounds for broadcasting Masses to housebound parishioners. The CB radio broadcasts of Masses are against the law and a number of complaints have been received by the Radio Communications Agency.

Father John McManus, diocesan media liaison officer for Down and Connor, said worshippers were angry the service might have to stop. "It is illegal and we accept that," he said.

"What we are saying is that the elderly people are totally incensed by this.

"It is something that has been happening - rightly or wrongly. When we introduced it, it appeared to be legal at that particular stage.

"Now it is certainly illegal and we accept that. But old people are incensed, and so are the housebound, that this has happened at this particular stage." (via Mike Terry, BDXC-UK via DXLD)

\*\* U S A. I hope that you will take time to visit <http://www.wjiesw.com> and see what is in store for the future. You can not only find out the latest information, but now you can purchase books on prayer and fasting, and also donate to the broadcast ministry.

Starting in September, you will see a new name for what we do. It will be called 'World Prayer Broadcasting Network' (WPBN). Under this umbrella you will find WJIE Shortwave #1 & #2, WJIE-FM Louisville, WVHI-AM Evansville, KVOH Shortwave #1 & #2, KHBN Shortwave, Voice of Liberty FM/Shortwave, and Liberty Television. We are also in the process of purchasing four more AM stations that will be added to the family.

God bless you for your prayers, and please know that I pray for the people on this list on a regular basis. In His Service, (Doc Burkhart, WJIE Shortwave, July 19, DX LISTENING DIGEST) see also LIBERIA!

\*\* U S A. NEW MICROPHONES FOR THE QUEEN MARY  
From The RSGB 20 July 2002

A special presentation of 'commemorative microphones', honouring the amateur radio operators of the Queen Mary ocean liner will be made next Saturday, the 27th of July. The Queen Mary is permanently docked at Long Beach, California, and is a popular tourist attraction, as is its amateur radio station, W6RO, which operates daily from its historic wireless room. It is there that the presentation will be made. The new microphones are being custom-made by one of amateur radio's leading microphone manufacturers specially for the wireless room. They are to be exact replicas of the broadcast microphones used during the years the Queen Mary was at sea. ['Amateur Radio Newsline'] (via Mike Terry, DXLD)

\*\* U S A. I feel I'm in somewhat of a position to comment on DTV as I have the equipment to receive the actual digital broadcast. Since I'm in the consumer electronics repair business for several major manufacturers, I had to purchase all the test equipment to repair these things. I've personally invested over \$40,000 in the finest Sencore and other test gear to receive and repair these things.

I feel the image quality is far superior to the analog signal, especially the color purity. That said, I also find it very difficult to receive the digital signal. I have some of the best receiving antennas made. (Towers, rotators, deep fringe antennas and have a hell of a time getting the local Tampa DT stations. In this market, most of the stations have been assigned a frequency that is adjacent to their own analog frequency. In almost all cases the digital signal is at least 10 db or more less than the analog signal. This swamps the front end of these consumer receivers and the digital signal is not receivable. The receivers don't have the selectivity needed to separate the digital signal from its super powered adjacent channel analog signal.

So, I see a serious problem with people trying to receive the DT signal. I've been out on numerous service calls where people cannot receive the DT signal and there is nothing wrong with the customers setup.

So until the analog signal is reduced in power, I don't see many people buying the DT sets. Just my \$0.02 from someone on the consumer side of this, that has broadcast engineering experience.

(Paul Smith, W4KNX, Sarasota, FL, July 17, NRC-FMTV via DXLD)

"The cost really doesn't vary a whole hell of a lot whether you're in New York or Yakima," says Elizabeth Murphy Burns, president of Duluth, Minn.-based Morgan Murphy Stations. "In some cases, the cost of converting to digital is more than the station is worth. Right now, we're sort of stymied."

I happen to have worked for Ms. Burns in Madison. Her two biggest stations (there and in Spokane) are running in digital but it's awfully hard to see a way to make it work in the smaller markets. (LaCrosse, Yakima, Kennewick) And she's absolutely right, the cost of doing it is not substantially lower in smaller markets. In Yakima and Kennewick it could actually be substantially *\*greater\**. (because multiple translators are required to cover the market. To achieve market-wide coverage it could become necessary to build a complete duplicate translator network. Except that it's likely enough channels are not available...)

-----  
I'm beginning to wonder if not all 8VSB modulators or ATSC encoders are created equal.

I have had significant difficulty receiving WTVF-DT, 18 miles away. Figured it was the fault of the 8VSB/ATSC system or a flaky UHF antenna. But then, WKRN-DT came on the air. Their transmitter is 10 miles *\*further\** away. And their analog signal is the weakest in the

market. (frequently buried by skip) WTVF's analog signal is the \*best\*. Yet WKRN-DT is far, far easier to receive than WTVF.

I have also, given good tropo conditions, received several of the Kentucky Educational TV DTV transmitters. These are all low-power stations, on the order of 50kw and with relatively low antennas. Even more impressive is the reception of WPSD-DT 32 from Paducah, about 95 miles distant. WPSD is running 4.5 kw ERP from a temporary antenna on their studio-transmitter link tower, less than 200 feet high. Reception of Paducah low-power analog stations is not all that common, especially at this lower-than-many-LPTVs power level.

(I have also received VERY briefly a signal from WMC-DT in Memphis. This station is said to be of similar power to WPSD-DT, and is 80 miles further away...)

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The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is said to have told the government they only intend to build DTV transmitters in the ten largest Canadian cities. Viewers elsewhere in the country will be expected to subscribe to satellite if they want digital CBC. I would not at all count out the possibility of Canadian private broadcasters following suit. And when it comes down to it, unless the advertising market recovers \*soon\*, I would expect to see the same thing in rural areas of the States (Doug Smith, Nashville TN, NRC FMTV via DXLD)

\*\* U S A. WOR to test IBOC... (From Radio World Magazine)

Here's the complete URL:

<http://www.rwonline.com/dailynews/one.php?id=1742>

Date posted: 2002-07-15

#### IBIQUITY TO TEST AM ON WOR

Buckley Broadcasting's WOR will be a test station for IBOC Digital AM radio. Buckley says WOR will be the first AM station in New York City to broadcast a digital signal with tests to begin sometime in August. The average listener will not notice any difference in WOR's signal, according to the station.

Ibiquity needs to do additional tests for AM IBOC at night for both groundwave and skywave conditions. The NRSC has recommended FM IBOC for day and night use, but has only endorsed AM for daytime use so far.

WOR employs a directional transmitting antenna and is in the test protocol to help answer questions as to how AM IBOC will perform with skywave interference. WOR was also chosen as a test station to help answer questions about how the digital portion of an AM signal will react in the "concrete canyons" of New York City (and other major



cities, as well).

Thomas R. Ray, III, Corporate Director of Engineering for Buckley Broadcasting/WOR states, "I take great pride in having our radio station be part of the development of one of the biggest technical advancements in radio broadcasting since FM stereo in the 1960's. WOR has been a pioneer since being one of the only radio stations on the air in the U.S. in 1922. We have been part of the development of the profanity delay, were pioneers in the development of the AM directional transmitting antenna, and were one of the major players during Radio's 'golden era' by forming the Mutual Radio Network. I'm proud of being given the opportunity to pilot WOR through another technical pioneering phase". (via Paul Smith, W4KNX, July 19, NRC-AM via DXLD)

\*\* U S A.

THE CGC COMMUNICATOR

CGC #525

Thursday, July 18, 2002

Robert F. Gonsett, W6VR, Editor

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#### SPECIAL REPORT - RFR - PART II

This Special Edition of the CGC Communicator newsletter continues our coverage of last week's FCC inspection at Mt. Wilson. That inspection concerned alleged excessive RF signal strengths in the KMEX-TV driveway, a location which was apparently accessible to members of the general public at the time of the investigation.

In all fairness, the measured "hot spot" may have little or nothing to do with KMEX's own signal (we will await the FCC's verdict on that issue), and our use of the term "KMEX" should not tarnish the fine image of that station, or its employees.

HISTORICAL NOTES: Many years ago, CGC engineers surveyed the KMEX driveway and found that most of the power density was created by a single FM station. That station was advised of the problem - long before human exposure to RF signals was generally regarded as a serious issue - and the station voluntarily incorporated a reduced-downward-radiation design into the new antenna they had planned to install anyway. In so doing, the station significantly improved the Mt. Wilson radiofrequency radiation ("RFR") environment. Convincing station managers to even think about RFR wasn't easy in those days.

Since that time, a number of stations have installed reduced-downward-radiation antennas - some incorporating "oddball" but carefully chosen interbay spacings. Unfortunately, those good efforts have been

compromised by the fact that many more stations have moved to Wilson (including digital TV facilities), and much tighter RFR standards have been adopted by the FCC. Where we were once concerned about the old OSHA 10 mW/square centimeter standard for workers, we are now very concerned about a 50-times-tougher standard for the general public: 0.2 mW/square centimeter in the 30-300 MHz frequency range, for example.

ENTER THE FCC: Today, it is possible that several stations will be cited by the FCC as significant contributors to the KMEX hot spot. Any station that creates 5% or more of the maximum power density permitted at a given location is regarded by the FCC as being a significant contributor to the problem, and is eligible for a citation if the aggregate power exceeds the proscribed limit, which reportedly was the case here.

In each case of excessive RFR, the FCC has to consider the facts at hand in determining whether to issue a citation. In the present case, the road serving the KMEX driveway is traveled by members of the general public, the driveway chain and warning sign were down at the time of the inspection, and no one attempted to "shoo away" or warn the FCC inspectors that they had entered a high RF zone. Bottom line: Don't look for an FCC verdict soon: The Commission is backlogged with RFR cases.

Moving now from the KMEX driveway to tower climbing situations, you can imagine the much stronger signals that are involved. The logistics of coordinating power cutbacks at multiple stations in order to permit tower climbing activity can be a difficult task, and the extraordinary steps needed to minimize "downtime" for your neighbors can be expensive, as many of you know.

Obviously, life has become much more complicated for broadcast stations in the KMEX zone because of the large number of independent operators, the FCC's tough RFR standards, and the lack of an updated RFR document for Mt. Wilson with recommendations for specific power cutbacks when climbing activity is underway.

Let's return now to the issue at hand: The events surrounding the FCC's Mt. Wilson FCC inspection of July 12, 2002.

\*\*\*\*\*  
LETTER TO THE EDITOR  
\*\*\*\*\*

COMMENTS FROM KDOC-TV

When it became necessary to replace our burned up antenna in the

middle of the Mt. Wilson farm, it was necessary to do a lot of research in a hurry. I attempted to determine the significant sources of RF radiation directed toward the project elevation on the monopole, adjacent to the post office. It was important to me to protect John Hignite's workers because he has been climbing my towers for over 36 years. I used a 2001 study done for American Tower for their new tall tower inferring that it was essentially accurate given the proximity with the monopole. It took several days to get all the contact information and send out notices. Adding a couple of new stations not on the study, the ten stations I advised were entirely compliant and eager to cooperate.

On the day of the climb, the RFR alarms were sounding and I learned that at least one inference from the RFR study was incorrect. An FM station using a directional antenna was putting more energy at the top of the monopole than I predicted. Fortunately I was able to make contact with the FM Chief Engineer and he reduced power by 20% for me and the tower climbers went back up. On the following day we were advised that the engineer's superiors were not willing to operate at 80% and that he was prevented from complying for the additional days needed to complete the work. This is only the latest incident that may have influenced the FCC to look more closely at Mt. Wilson.

I am not certain that KDOC had any special issues that caused the FCC to visit Mt. Wilson. It may have simply been the straw that broke the camel's back, or it may have been entirely coincidental. Clearly with the gin poles of two climber's stuck on the tops of two towers, we were facing gridlock at a time critical to DTV installation. Tower Structures was unable to either go forward or to remove their equipment from the KMEX tower for months. All it takes is one non-compliant station to shut down a crew. How can we satisfy everybody? For example, Univisiûn stations were indicating that the World Cup Games were being aired in the early morning hours and they did not want to reduce power for us at night, so we elected to climb in daylight. Beyond that, it is just safer to do the heavy lifting in the daytime. After all, are we not talking about climber safety? Tower rigging is dangerous enough in itself, and in my opinion, we have a legal duty to these men not to make the job even more hazardous.

[The venue now shifts to Sunset Ridge. -Ed.]

Following Friday's inspection by the FCC, I inquired as to the duty of the designated Chief Operator of a station in regard to RFR. When KDOC removed its antenna from Sunset Ridge, we faced an unexpected power increase ordered by an out-of-state manager. The FCC agreed that the local engineer or operator could be cited as well as the licensee. Management cannot legally direct its designated Chief Operator to emit signals contrary to the rules. The RFR rules are no exception.

Cooperation among engineers is nothing new, as the ten compliant stations proved. We lend parts and advice to our competitors all the time. For some reason managements will fight, perhaps because this is just a highly competitive business. RFR, however, is not the battlefield. I want to express my thanks to those who participated in keeping our workers safe. Cooperation in good faith can work.

Roger Knipp, N6VU, Chief Engineer, KDOC-TV/KDOC-DT

\*\*\*\*\*  
APPARENT UNSAFE TOWER CONSTRUCTION ON MT. WILSON  
\*\*\*\*\*

BUILD A TOWER, BUT DON'T NEGLECT RFR

Four parties have contacted CGC to report apparent unsafe recent tower construction activities at one or more sites on Mt. Wilson (unsafe practices are NOT the norm, by the way). According to the reports, the workers involved in the incident/s wore no RFR-protective clothing in an area notorious for high on-tower fields, had no visible personal RFR monitors, and at times engaged in unsafe climbing practices including being un-clipped from the tower structure.

One party claimed to have pictures of the event "somewhere." Another party indicated it was "an out of state tower company" presumably hoping to get the tower up before they got caught violating safety rules. Some of the climbers reportedly wore shorts and tennis shoes at times.

So, what do you do if you see suspicious activities like these in the future?

(1) Consider approaching the crew chief and ask to see and discuss his or her RFR safety plan, and the power cut-back call list. Perhaps the chief knows nothing about RFR compliance, but would be willing to learn and cooperate.

(2) If you need to contact someone on the outside, would the FCC be the best party to call? Specifically who should be called, and will they respond promptly? Would it ever be appropriate to contact OSHA? These questions remain unanswered at this juncture, and we are asking for input from responsible parties.

(3) Could your station become involved in an injury lawsuit because it illuminated careless workers on another tower structure? Could you help insulate your station from legal

ramifications by reporting suspect tower climbing activity when it occurs? Again, we are looking for input from responsible sources.

Knowing what to do the next time questionable tower climbing practices occur is crucial. Incompetent climbing will occur again.

\*\*\*\*\*  
MT. WILSON NEEDS AN UPDATED RFR STUDY  
\*\*\*\*\*

#### THE AGE-OLD PROBLEM: GETTING EVERYONE TO AGREE TO ONE RFR STUDY

There are always holdouts when it comes to RFR studies. There are those who do not want to participate and pay their share, and those who elect to take shortcuts when it comes to RFR paperwork. However, preparing an RFR report without power cutback calculations to support climbing activities on ALL towers should be regarded as an unacceptable practice. (This is where the FCC could help by requiring cutback calculations to be made, and filed at Commission headquarters.)

Mt. Wilson needs a new/updated RFR study at this time. That study should not cost a fortune each time a facility is added or modified. Perhaps the users at Wilson can contract with an outside firm to develop a computer model of the entire site - with software OWNED by the users group - a model which could be quickly updated when facilities are added, removed or changed.

\*\*\*\*\*  
ALTERNATIVES TO THE TERM "RFR"  
\*\*\*\*\*

#### RFE, RFF & RFS HAVE BEEN SUGGESTED

The term radiofrequency radiation ("RFR") too often triggers fatal images in the public's mind: Images of atomic (ionizing) radiation and people "glowing in the dark." Of course, RF energy is non-ionizing and for that reason is much different than atomic radiation - but the point is difficult to convey to the public once the "R" word is unleashed.

We have used the RFR term in this newsletter because it is familiar to broadcast engineers. However, members of the general press who may happen to pick up this issue of the CGC Communicator are encouraged to use a different term, perhaps radiofrequency energy ("RFE"), radiofrequency fields ("RFF"), radiofrequency signals ("RFS"), or something entirely new and different, to more accurately convey the

issue on deck without being an alarmist.

\*\*\*\*\*  
MORE TO COME  
\*\*\*\*\*

THANKS!

The number of letters received on the RFR topic were far more than we expected, or could handle in one newsletter. Watch for another Special Edition CGC Communicator soon. We plan to publish many of the letters - one right after another - on the points that have not been summarized above, and which in our opinion add to the discussion.

If you have more comments, hold them for now. The time to respond is AFTER the next Special Edition is published, so you can comment on the complete record.

Thank you for standing up to the plate and discussing RFR - a very sensitive topic - in a professional manner. By pulling together, we can work toward eliminating some of the problems that are plaguing our industry.

\*\*\*\*\*  
SUGGESTED READING  
\*\*\*\*\*

THIS IS NOT HARD

There is one FCC document we recommend be read at this time. It is Appendix B of OET-65, and it's only three pages long. The Q&A format is easy-to-read and shows what must be done to resolve a variety of common RFR situations.

Step 1: Assemble the following URL into one continuous line (if it isn't already), and download FCC pamphlet OET-65 in pdf format:

[http://www.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Engineering\\_Technology/Documents/bulletins/oet65/oet65.pdf](http://www.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Engineering_Technology/Documents/bulletins/oet65/oet65.pdf)

Step 2: Scroll to the last three pages (Appendix B), print them, read them, and implement the required steps.

Step 3: Take a well deserved vacation. You have just saved yourself, and your company, an immense amount of grief.

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----- End -----  
(via Dennis Gibson, DXLD)

\*\* U S A. This appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle--Saturday July 20, 2002

ROYALTIES SILENCE KPIG WEBCASTS  
By Benny Evangelista, Chronicle Staff Writer  
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KPIG, the pioneering Webcaster that was a symbol of the eclectic nature of Internet radio, has suspended its Web simulcasts because it says it can't afford new Web music royalties fees that go into effect in September.

The Santa Cruz County radio station joins a list of about 50 Internet Webcasters that have curtailed operations or gone silent since June 20, when the Librarian of Congress approved a contentious royalty rate designed to compensate record labels and artists for each song streamed over the Internet.

"This is the last refuge for people who want to do radio with no restrictions, doing it for the love of radio, not radio for maximizing revenues in the quarter," said Bill Goldsmith, KPIG's Web consultant.

KPIG, which in August 1995 became the first radio station to simulcast on the Web, will continue broadcasting from its studios in Freedom, a small town north of Watsonville. But its low-power, 2850 watt FM signal has a limited range of about 32 miles.

As of Thursday, Internet listeners who tuned in received a limited selection of live recordings and news commentary not subject to royalty fees. Program director Laura Ellen said Webcasts will be "a far cry" from KPIG's usual alternative programming that ranged from

rock to country to folk.

KPIG is liable for about \$24,000 in royalty fees for songs played since January under a set of rates approved by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, who ruled that all Webcasters will have to pay 0.07 cents per song per performance.

The Recording Industry Association of America sought higher rates, arguing that compensation to artists and record labels has been long overdue. But Webcasters say the rates are too high and could kill an industry that has yet to generate enough revenue to become profitable.

Billington's decision is already having an impact on the fledgling industry. The day after he ruled, SomaFM, a Web radio station operated out of a garage in San Francisco, went silent. A long list of Webcasters catering to specific genres or audiences subsequently have halted operations, including sites like MonkeyRadio.org, SavageRockRadio.com and StarDogRadio.com.

Foster City's Live365.com, which offered radio hobbyists the ability to transmit niche programming like "Ricky Nelson 24/7," announced it will add a \$5 per month fee for each station beginning Aug. 1. That move is expected to reduce the total number of stations from 25,000 to about 5,000, said Live365.com Chief Operating officer Raghav Gupta.

Seattle author L.A. Heberlein, who in his new book, "Rough Guide to Internet Radio" described KPIG as one of the top Internet radio stations for its "fresh, inventive and lively programming," was disappointed to learn about the station's decision to halt Web simulcasts.

KPIG was a symbol of the diversity of programming found on Web radio, he said. The impending music royalty rates won't kill Internet radio, but "the funky, marginal stuff is what you're going to lose," Heberlein said.....

(via Don Kaskey, San Francisco, IRCA via DXLD)

<http://www.kpig.com/>

(Jul 18, 2002) Sad Day in the CyberSty... KPIG's owners have decided that they have no choice but to suspend KPIG's live webcast in the face of the fees that would be due under the most recent Copyright Office ruling. We're definitely hoping that this is just temporary, and that a reasonable solution can be found soon.

Our webcast will continue with a mix of live recordings made here at KPIG (which aren't subject to the fees) - with more features coming



soon. For the time being, the playlist will continue to show what's on FM - so at least you local Pigs can use it...

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(Jul 15, 2002) Rally the Swine! Let's join the Million Fax Stampede!!  
Find out why it's important to let your congressmembers know right now  
- via fax - why they should support emergency legislation to stop the  
impending death of Internet radio. Click here for more info  
<http://www.voiceofwebcasters.org/fax/carp/smallweb/>  
(via Joel Rubin, swprograms via DXLD)

This will really be a great loss if KPIG internet shuts down. Although  
I can't run RealPlayer 7 to listen on my present computer/OS, allow me  
to wax anecdotal:

In March 2001, in order to publicize our Woody Guthrie song concert at  
the National Steinbeck Center in Salinas, CA, Country Joe McDonald and  
I did a live appearance at KPIG. Great fun...studio in an abandoned  
motel in a Watsonville strip mall. And my friend from Washington, DC,  
who happened to hear us, e-mailed a greeting while we were on the air.

As most of you will know, KPIG(formerly KFAT) has a long history as an  
influential independent music station, and I understand it is high in  
listener numbers as an internet broadcaster.

Cheers, (Saul Broudy, ibid.)

\*\* U S A [and non]. From The Observer:

Internet radio is a great illustration of why the unregulated internet  
stimulates so much innovation and allows an unparalleled range of  
choice. Perhaps we shouldn't be surprised that it's under threat.

John Naughton, Sunday July 21, 2002

Way back in 1994, a chap named Rob Glaser had a great idea for  
ferrying audio signals across the Net. It had always been possible to  
transfer audio files - some of us were doing it in the 1980s - but the  
problems were that (a) the files were large and (b) the entire file  
had to be transferred before you could start listening to it.

Glaser's Big Idea was to compress the file and dispatch it over the  
Net in the usual way, but with one magical twist: special 'player'  
software (available as a free download) would, after a brief pause,  
start playing the audio even as the rest of the file was downloading,  
thereby giving the listener the illusion of being able to listen to  
audio programming live.

Thus was born 'streaming media'. Henceforth, audio (and, later, video)

signals could be [italics] streamed [unitalics] over the Net and listened to by anyone with an Internet connection and a PC. The name Glaser choose for his invention was 'Real Audio', and it spread like wildfire.

En passant, the Real Audio story provides a great illustration of why the unregulated Internet has stimulated so much innovation. Because the network is owned by nobody, and because it is a 'dumb' system designed to do only one thing - deliver data packets from source to destination - anyone with a good idea can harness it. If you can do it with packets, the Internet will do it for you. Glaser had a great idea for sending audio in packets, so all he had to do was write the software and - Bingo! - the network did the rest.

If, however, the Net were proprietary, he would have had to apply for permission and would then have become embroiled in arguments about what constituted legitimate and illegitimate use of the system and, well, you can imagine the rest...

But I digress. One of the reasons Real Audio took off was because it enabled anyone to set up a virtual radio station. No longer did one need a broadcasting licence and a transmitter and all the other expensive apparatus of broadcasting: all that was required was a server, a broadband connection, some server software (available at a modest price from Mr Glaser) and a source of audio material. It followed as the night the day therefore that Internet radio stations mushroomed like flowers after a desert storm. Today, there are at least 10,000. Some are just Webcasting subsidiaries of conventional radio stations, but the majority are not. Indeed the most interesting are highly specialised outlets for narrow musical genres: there is, for example, one devoted entirely to the Grateful Dead.

What happened, in other words, was a stupendous extension of consumer choice at a time when conventional radio was becoming increasingly bland and standardised as a result of corporate consolidation. Streaming radio demonstrated the power of digital technology to reverse the tendency to turn cultural products into adjuncts of mass marketing - to enable listeners to listen to [italics] precisely [unitalics] the music they like, rather than having to accept the playlists foisted on DJs by corporate requirements.

Now, however, this glorious explosion of consumer choice is under threat. The record companies persuaded the US Copyright Office that Internet radio stations should pay more onerous royalties than those imposed on conventional broadcast stations. The Office ruled that Webcasters should not only pay a royalty to songwriters, but also to the record companies, and added the crippling requirement that the Webcasting royalty should be levied on a [italics] per listener

[unitalics] basis. The liabilities involved (which will, of course, be backdated) are so large that only Webcasters with substantial corporate backing will survive. The Webcasters are appealing, but I wouldn't bet on their prospects. It's just another case of how the owners of intellectual property are trying to choke off the future. (via Mike Terry, DXLD)

\*\* U S A. Ed Mayberry, who lost his home and International Listener website in the Houston flood over a year ago, can be heard presenting a musical feature on The Flatlanders, as the final item in hour two of NPR Weekend Edition Sunday, July 21, soon available ondemand from <http://www.npr.org/programs/wesun> (Glenn Hauser, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

UNIDENTIFIED. The UNID-station somewhere from Europe playing non-stop Chinese music on 1062 kHz is on again. Unfortunately I could not go to my beverage QTH, because of the bad weather situation. As far as I can hear on my indoor mediumwave loop I can hear the station again right now SAT JUL 20, 2155 UT on 1062, but completely blocked by a mix of Denmark, Italia and Czech Rep. (Dick, MWC-492/DKp4733, BDXC via DXLD)

Had an exciting night with some fine signals from Asia on mediumwave. Between 2145 and 2300 I heard stations from Thailand on 1386, 1395, 1467, 1476 and 1593kHz. Signals slowly faded from unreadable to loud (well over the s9). The fading periods varied, sometimes a station disappeared for some minutes, while it came back later with nice signal strengths.

Biggest surprise came just after 23 UT, when I came across an station on 1062 kHz, playing non-stop Chinese music. Unfortunately after listening to this station for more than 2 and a half hours (!!!!!) most of the excitement had gone, because it became more and more unlikely that this was a station from China. This was confirmed by the fact that I found the best signal on my beverage direction UK, France/Spain. When arriving home at 02 I was even able to pick it up on my indoor loopantenna!

So, I probably overlooked this new station somewhere in a list or so. During the almost 3 hours that I listened I did not hear a single announcement. Just non stop Chinese style music, with always a few seconds silence between the songs. Signals from the UK seemed good last night, so, that makes it a bit more likely to be an UK station. I hope that somebody could help me with this interesting station, that really can one make nervous, hihi.

73! Dick, MWC-492

Receiver: AR7030plus operated from car out in the fields.  
Antennas: 450m 2-wire beverage, swtichable Asia/South America

350 temporary single wire beverage towards S-Asia (Thailand)  
(D.G.A. van der Knaap, July 20, MWDX via DXLD)

Great logs Dick. As I'm new to the list could you let me know where you are? It seems unlikely to me that it would be a UK station - I haven't heard of anything being licensed there - and because of Talksport on 1.053 I'd have thought a pirate would be able to find a better channel. I'm in Cornwall so I'll tune in tonight to see what I can hear (Nicholas Mead, MW-DX via DXLD)

Location: Holten, Netherlands (dxing.info via DXLD)

Hi Dick, Op dit moment hoor ik Denemarken (veronderstel ik tenminste aan de hand van de richting, met een soort "muziek" dat ik meestal alleen hoor wanneer er een auto door de straat rijdt met een ritmisch opbollend dak) hÈÈl sterk hier, en als ik die zoveel mogelijk uitnul, hoor ik vaag Italiaans op de achtergrond, maar dat is alles voor het moment... en gezien het gestamp op de voorgrond weet ik niet of ik hier lang naar kan blijven luisteren...

[Later:] Ik denk dat de Deen overbelast is door de krachtige pulsen van de afgelopen minuten. Ik hoor nu de Tsjech en ook duidelijk herkenbaar Chinees (of althans Chinees-achtig) gezang met een vrouwenstem... Als ik de Tsjech wegdraai, is het duidelijk te horen (nog best mooi ook!), alleen is het jammer dat ik geen Chinees versta... (Frank van Gerwen - ICQ # 2231692, Bakkum-Noord/Netherlands (52 34' N / 4 43' E), ibid.)

UNIDENTIFIED. July 21 at 0215-0230 R. Prague in Spanish was on USB 8983, covering USCG; someone was trying to call Clearwater, but could not get thru until the Prague relay went off after the interval signal only once at 0230. Someone apparently relaying R. Prague to jam USCG (Ron Trotto, IL, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

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#### PUBLICATIONS

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#### SHORTWAVE GUIDE

Thanks to Chris Hambly for sending a copy of the new WRTH 'summer supplement', which indeed resembles PWBR. Except the frequency list in this has more colour-coding of languages in the timespan bars. Possibly because I suffer from mild colour-blindness, I find the 25 shades a bit too much to distinguish easily, at least without a very bright light upon the pages, which are stitch-bound, and with some encouragement, almost lie open, if not flat. For example, Dutch,

Mandarin and Other are all similar shades of yellow/orange (and I think I perceive some stereotyping here...). Arabic, Romanian and Urdu look like similar shades of green. Usw. The colour key is on the bottom of each page, but no two are the same: reflecting the languages actually appearing on each individual page. But is there really enough broadcasting in Swedish, Tibetan or Turkish to justify their very own shades?

The lack of info on transmitter sites has already been remarked and dealt with.

One much-needed improvement would be some heavier vertical timelines at 06, 12 and 18 (or even at 3, 4 hour spacings), to keep one from having continually to follow the line to the top or bottom of page in order to tell the span of the horizontal transmission time bars.

Remains to be seen if further lookups will prove accurate and up to date, but I was pleased to see that WWCR's replacement of 15685 by 15825 recently is already included, e.g. But WWV is listed at 25000 kHz, where they have been inactive for decades, except as a harmonic. Speaking of which --- no actual harmonics are deliberately shown.

The very first entries leave us hankering for a bit more info: 2310, 2325 (and 2485) are all shown merely as Northern Territories [sic] Shortwave, with no hint of their location in three different towns.

But then, we may be expected to refer to the regular WRTM if we really want to know any more than shown here.

On the other hand, there is too much info: take RFPI on ``15040`` --- split or variable frequencies tend to get rounded off --- which is displayed on 9 different lines (some 10 kW, some 30 kW, not the case), because of itty bitty segments in non-English, and supposed day-of-week variations.

Oops, on 15006 there is a timesignal called EBC in `CAN`, but if there is such a station the calls indicate Spain (excuse me, `E`). WWVH is shown as USA, even tho HAW has its own `country` code.

I don't see any indication of the few frequencies which operate in SSB, e.g. RFPI's 7445 and recently deactivated 21815.

On 13810 we find a Radio Ecclesia in AFS (meaning Afrique du Sud --- we just can't escape irrelevant languages in English-language publications, can we?) --- that would be the station originating in Angola, formerly relayed from Germany, and nothing to do with South Africa, except it is now relayed from there on a much different frequency.

The Directory Of International Broadcasters in the back, 17 pages in almost alphabetical order by name, is rather hit-and-miss, including only the larger stations, but not clear where the cut-off point was. If one wants more info on e.g. the 4576 kHz R. Uno, Peru listing, one is out of luck here. And this needs to be purged of some very out of date listings, such as WVHA in Mount Dora, Florida!

The Clubs for DXers list has some notable omissions, but also some that I have never heard of until now. Is it up to date?

The country codes, listed on the last page, are a curious mix of ITU codes, and non-ITU codes, reminding me of the Klingenfuss approach previously reviewed here. I am still hunting for SW broadcasts from places such as 'VCT' -- St. Vincent & the Grenadines! Some countries are more equal than others, meriting single-letter abbrs., B, D, E, F, G, I, J and S. China and USA are not big, European, or important enough for this honour. Yes, I know, two of those are non-European.

Two entire pages are taken up by photos of unidentified antenna towers, with incomplete color. Filling this with more useful text would be appreciated.

Well, no doubt if I keep looking, I could find more details to pick apart, but I don't mean to discourage this good effort, some much-needed competition to PWBR. One can only wonder whether this format will somehow merge with the WRTH itself, or continue to be issued at mid-year in alternation. This is 'Volume 1'.

If the price of this 208-page softbound seems a bit steep, keep in mind that there are only two pages of paid advertising, inside front and back covers, from Merlin and Universal. No doubt they'll do their best to accumulate more in future.

Prefacing the 166 pages of frequency charts is an Introduction to Shortwave Radio, by Bernd Trutenau, only 5 pages of text plus a chart, a map and a diagram, which is fine as far as it goes (Glenn Hauser, DX LISTENING DIGEST) ###